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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/003,680	10/18/2001	Eitan M. Fenson	033016-014	2600
7590 10/05/2004				
Robert E. Krebs, Esq. BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P. P.O. BOX 1404 Alexandria, VA 22313-1404			EXAMINER SAIN, GAUTAM	
			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/003,680

Applicant(s)

FENSON ET AL.

Examiner

Gautam Sain

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 May 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) *
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/02.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2) The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2-1) Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bernardo et al (US 6308188, filed Jun 19, 1998).

Regarding claim 1, 20, Bernardo teaches supplying ... at least one business function (ie., web site creator select from options/features for website layout ... prompts a user to supply data)(col 2, lines 15-32).

Bernardo teaches using ... database (ie., HTML and non-HTML database)(col 5, lines 1-34).

Bernardo teaches using ... client web pages (ie., creating web pages with templates for predefined web pages based on stored templates once created, users do not need to use HTML)(col 2, lines 33-67).

Regarding claim 3, Bernardo teaches "... check boxes" (ie., selection made by entering X in check box)(col 6, lines 60-65).

Regarding claim 4, Bernardo teaches "... radio buttons" (ie., radio buttons)(col 7, lines 50-55; fig 4).

Regarding claims 5, 16, Bernardo teaches input parameters ... information (ie., options to select for web site layout, content ... templates)(col 2, lines 15-20).

Regarding claims 6, 17, Bernardo teaches look and feel information is HTML text (ie., templates ... HTML)(col 2, lines 60-65).

Regarding claims 9, 19, Bernardo teaches ... input display are web pages (ie., web page templates)(col 2, lines 33-40).

Regarding claim 15, Bernardo teaches "structured ... locations" (ie., input fields)(col 7, line 65; fig 6).

Regarding claim 21, Bernardo teaches "... web server" (ie., web server)(col 5, lines 27-30).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3-1) Claims 2, 10, 13, 14, 23, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al (as cited above), in view of Kennedy et al (US 6651217, filed Sep 1, 1999).

Regarding claim 2, 14, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Kennedy teaches structured ... menus (ie., Internet browser with pull-down menu)(col 2, line 29; col 5, lines 43-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include internet browser with pull-down menu as taught by Kennedy, providing the benefit of having forms that permit a user to enter data into predefined areas with HTML syntax rendering displaying commands to enter information in various types of formats (Kennedy, col 5, lines 43-55).

Regarding claim 10, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Kennedy teaches second client customer ... second input display (ie., individual input web pages; previously stored values from formA, 201, can populate values of formB, 202)(col 5, lines 33-67; fig 2, item 201, 202; col 6, lines 10-60).

Bernardo does teach administration of a second client to product ... (ie., populating future forms allow futures user to create web pages based on a template already stored in the database)(col 2, lines 15-30, lines 55-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include a second form which is populated based a first form as taught by Kennedy, providing the benefit of having forms that permit a user to enter data into predefined areas with HTML syntax rendering displaying commands to enter information in various types of formats (Kennedy, col 5, lines 43-55) and where templates are stored that allows future users to merely modify data rather than

reentering information because the web page is personalized (Bernardo, col 2, lines 35-65).

Regarding claim 13, Bernardo teaches supplying ... at least one business function (ie., web site creator select from options/features for website layout ... prompts a user to supply data)(col 2, lines 15-32).

Bernardo teaches using ... database (ie., HTML and non-HTML database)(col 5, lines 1-34).

Bernardo teaches using ... business function (ie., creating web pages with templates for predefined web pages based on stored templates once created, users do not need to use HTML)(col 2, lines 33-67).

Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Kennedy teaches "the first set of web pages ... second client web pages" (ie., Form A and B are independent of one another with matching input fields and users have the flexibility to design the web page as they wish)(col 5, lines 55-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include a second form that is independent of the first form but still has matching input fields for overlapping data entered by the user as taught by Kennedy, providing the benefit of having forms that permit a user to enter data into predefined areas with HTML syntax rendering displaying commands to enter information in various types of formats (Kennedy, col 5, lines 43-55).

Regarding claim 23, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Kennedy teaches “computer ... computer” (ie., computer with memory 120 in the computer 100)(col 3, lines 59-67; fig 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include computer memory in the computer as taught by Kennedy, providing the benefit of having forms that permit a user to enter data into predefined areas with HTML syntax rendering displaying commands to enter information in various types of formats (Kennedy, col 5, lines 43-55).

Regarding claim 24, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Kennedy teaches “computer ... memory” (ie., computer with memory 120 in the computer 100)(col 3, lines 59-67; fig 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include computer memory in the computer as taught by Kennedy, providing the benefit of having forms that permit a user to enter data into predefined areas with HTML syntax rendering displaying commands to enter information in various types of formats (Kennedy, col 5, lines 43-55).

3-2) Claims 7, 11, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al (as cited above), in view of Jebens et al (US 6321231, filed Aug 11, 1997).

Regarding claims 7, 18, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Jebens teaches look-and-feel information ... using the URL (ie., internet server parses the form for the address of the user)(col 14, lines 55-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include an internet server parsing the form for the address of the user as taught by Jebens, providing the benefit of an order deliver system for storing data and developing storage in response to inputs received from a user (Jebens, Abstract section).

Regarding claim 11, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Jebens teaches “collected ... orders” (ie., order deliver system)(col 2, lines 14-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include an order delivery system as taught by Jebens, providing the benefit of an order deliver system for storing data and developing storage in response to inputs received from a user (Jebens, Abstract section).

3-3) Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al (as cited above), in view of Jebens et al (as cited above), further in view of Guheen et al (US 6721713, filed May 27, 1999).

Regarding claim 12, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Guheen teaches “order ... registration” (ie., course registration)(col 220, lines 20-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include course registration as taught by Guheen, providing the benefit of creating and displaying information graphically to understand the various pieces of information amongst a plurality of business entities (Guheen, col 1, lines 54 – col 2, lines 6).

3-4) Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al (as cited above), in view of Simonoff et al (US 6351777, filed Apr 23, 1999).

Regarding claim 22, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Simonoff teaches "... application server" (ie., white board Application server)(col 10, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include an application server as taught by Simonoff, providing the benefit of HTML documents sent by a server to at least one client (Simonoff, col 2, lines 30-35) that enables clients to quickly interchange GUI objects with one another (Simonoff, col 5, lines 20-25).

3-5) Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardo et al (as cited above), in view of Guheen (as cited above).

Regarding claim 8, Bernardo does not expressly teach, but Guheen teaches "business function is a course-scheduling function" (ie., course registration in conjunction and project management/planning/scheduling)(col 220, lines 20-34; col 210, lines 35-67 teaches upcoming events , calendaring and registration – this allows online registration of events such as a course registration discussed in col 220).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bernardo to include course registration and planning as taught by Guheen, providing the benefit of creating and displaying information graphically to understand the various pieces of information amongst a plurality of business entities (Guheen, col 1, lines 54 – col 2, lines 6).

Conclusion

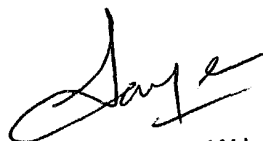
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 703-305-8777. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (703)305-9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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PRIMARY EXAMINER